

SECRETARY WINDOM has been nominated by acclamation for senator, by the Republicans of the Minnesota legislature.

A RICHMOND, Va., banking house has bought within two days over \$1,000,000 of Confederate bonds, and is still buying. Smaller dealers report a lively business in the same bonds.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is quoted as saying that he has not had four consecutive hours of sleep since he was sworn in. Who wouldn't be a president?

Tax Republicans of the Eleventh District of New York have nominated William W. Astor for congress, as the successor of Hon. Levi P. Morton, who resigned to accept the mission to Paris.

HON. THOMAS M. BROWNE, member of congress from the sixth Indiana district, is very ill with neuralgia of the stomach, in an aggravated form. Mr. Browne is a cousin of Martin P. Murphy, of this city.

THE Chicago Journal informs its readers that Senator David Davis has but one child, a daughter, who is the wife of a son of ex Justice Swaine, of the United States Supreme Court. This is pretty rough on George Davis, of Bloomington, who has been fondly imagining for many years that the big senator was his parent.

LAST spring, at one of General Garfield's receptions, the wife of a justice of the supreme court jested with General Arthur about the rumor that he was to marry Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts. He answered good-humoredly, but emphatically denied the report, saying: "I have no more idea of marrying Mrs. Roberts than of marrying you." The report was first started as a good joke during the last presidential campaign, by some of the would-be-wits of the New York Union League Club, who at the same time started the rumor that Mrs. A. T. Stewart was to marry a young Episcopal minister.

IN GITEAU TO ESCAPE!

There seems to be a wide spread belief that the trial of the assassin Giteau is to be marked by the same farcical features that have become so common in the criminal courts of the country, and that the case is to take on that disgusting phase which makes common people believe that a murder trial is not conducted for the purpose of bringing a human hyena to the halter he deserves, but rather to determine whether there is not some technical quibble through which he can be again turned loose upon society. There seems to be an evident preparation to cover up the case in a mass of legal questions—just as though any mere quibble ought to be cast into the scales to outweigh an unprovoked, cold-blooded murder. Reports from Washington indicate a general belief there that Judge Cox will decide, when the case comes up for trial, that he has no jurisdiction in the matter, because Giteau's victim did not die in the District of Columbia. This belief is strengthened by the fact, as alleged, that the circuit court of the District has decided thus in two similar cases. If this is true the chief need just now is a judge who will cut this legal knot and bring to bear a little more common sense and ordinary justice, and a little less of legal technicality. The lawyers may tell us that the courts cannot be swayed by public clamor, and that the precedents established by a long line of judicial celebrities are a better popular safeguard than the thoughtless demands of the masses, who are unskilled in the intricacies of what has been euphemistically called "the science of the law." To admit this would be to adopt Bourbonism, pure and simple—that reminder of barbarism which recognizes perfection in everything that is aged and evil in all that is new. This is an age in which the people have but little respect for anything which cannot bring to its support any other recommendation than that of antiquity. In the arts and sciences, in commerce and mechanics, in theology and politics, the seemingly well established principles with which our remote ancestors were wont to content themselves, have been compelled to give way before the advance of modern thought—that same thought which pervades the masses to-day in every department of life, and which clamors for the speedy brushing away of the antiquated cobwebs whereby courts so often obscure justice. Why

should not the law have a little light shed through its intricate passages as well as everything else? Should wrong be allowed to triumph over right, merely that old precedents may be observed? It is high time for some judge to arise who has the hardihood to inquire into the justice of the precedent, and the nerve to set it aside if he finds it subversive of the general welfare. The people demand (and they demand it not out of revenge, but that a proper precedent may be established for the future) that the main inquiry in Giteau's case should be directed to the question whether he committed a deed for which he ought to be hung. There is nothing else in the case.

POOR BOYS' RECORD.

A Few of them Who have Become Presidents of the United States.

The second president of the United States, John Adams, was the son of a farmer of moderate means, who was compelled to work constantly for the support of his family. When, at the age of twenty, the son graduated at Harvard college, his education was his own capital for his start in active life.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in extreme poverty. He grew up in the woods of North Carolina, living in the home of a relative, where his mother worked to support herself and her three children.

James K. Polk, the eleventh president, spent his early days on a farm in the wilderness of North Carolina. His father placed him in a store with the intention that he should enter mercantile life; but his dislike for business was so great that at the age of eighteen he was sent to the Murfreesborough academy to fit him for college.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was a humble one. When he was fourteen years of age he was sent away from home to learn the business of a clothier. But five years later he entered a law office, and at the age of 23 he was admitted to the bar.

James Buchanan was born in a small town of the Allegheny mountains. His father was poor, and by his own exertions he built his home in the wilderness. When James was eight years of age he was placed at school, and six years later entered Dickinson college, where he graduated with the highest honors.

It is well known that Abraham Lincoln was the son of parents who were the poorest of the poor. Till he was more than twenty-one his home was a log cabin. His attendance at school was limited to a few months. From early life he was compelled to depend on himself not only for his living, but also for his success in his business and in his profession.

At the age of ten Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor. Previously his mother had supported him by her own labor. He was never able, it is said, to attend school. His education he gained by his own efforts at night, after working all day at his trade, and by the help of his wife.

The early home of General Grant, also on the banks of the Ohio, more than fifty years ago, was without many of the comforts of civilized life. Till he was 17, when he was sent to West Point, he lived the life of a common boy, in a common home.

James A. Garfield, like so many of his predecessors, was born in a log hut. When he was a year and a half old his father died. The family was poor. When he had hardly entered his teens he was doing a man's work in the harvest field. He learned the carpenter's trade. He worked on the Ohio canal. He was determined, however, to have an education, and, leaving his plane and his sythe, he worked his way through the preparatory school, and, with some help from friends, was able to graduate at Williams College.

The lives of many of the presidents prove that no boy is so poor but that he may hope to attain the highest honors which the American people can give.

Seven Brothers Meet for the First Time.

A reunion of the Jones family was held at the residence of Mr. Abel M. Jones, in Lewistown, Me., last Wednesday evening. All of the living members of the family were present. There are seven brothers, ranging in age from 47 to 72 years. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the occasion was the meeting for the first time of all of the brothers. The oldest brother left home before the youngest was born, and an attempt has been made several times to get all the family together, but on each such occasion one or more of the brothers would be necessarily absent. One sister remains, Mrs. Albert Frost, who sat at the table Wednesday evening, with her seven brothers, who were seated in the order of their ages. The oldest brother, Mr. Eben Jones, of Newport, Vt., assisted Colonel Frye in setting up the machinery for the first mill in Lewistown.

Jealousy.

Some poet has said that "All torments of the damned we find in only three, Oh Jealousy, thy tyrant of the mind." This is grandly sweeping and magnificently inaccurate. Any sufferer from Indigestion knows to the contrary. Indigestion, the villain of the tragedy played among the gastric juices of the stomach, can, and does, discount the horrors of jealousy. Jealousy is often an attendant upon the latter, and when indigestion is removed this jaundiced companion of a deranged liver dies. TARIAXIN is the best known remedy extant for impaired digestion, deranged liver, and diseases of the bowels and kidneys.

DR. A. J. STEWART, Agent. [Jul 24/10]

TELEGRAPHIC

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Speculations.

The Lost Balloonists Turn Up All Safe and Sound.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Mr. Scoville, Giteau's counsel, is causing some excitement in political circles because of an avowed intention to make the most of the political aspects of the assassination. He is reported as saying yesterday: "There is more of politics in the case than most people imagine. I intend that everything connected with the crime shall be developed, and if I should have a 'steward' to help me I might antagonize the course. If it is necessary I shall not hesitate to bring out the connection of Conkling with the inception of the crime. The 'steward' scheme was responsible for the matter and shall be placed where it belongs, if I can secure that result."

The opinion is very general here that Judge Cox will decide that he has no jurisdiction.

Richard T. Merrick, who will argue this point for Scoville, is quite sure that there is no jurisdiction, and says that the Circuit Court of the District has decided in that way in two similar cases. Mr. Merrick also remarked that he could not see how Judge Cox, as it has been stated he intended to do, could have the question of jurisdiction disposed of before the trial of the case commenced, for, said he, the prisoner has pleaded 'not guilty,' as he had a perfect right to do, and I cannot see how the judge can require him to change the issue thus made. It was a mistake to arraign the prisoner, if the Judge was in doubt as to his jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—In the Supreme Court Judge Cox rendered a decision upon the application of Mr. Scoville, counsel for Giteau, for an order of the court allowing fees and expenses for defendant's witnesses. The Judge held that it was clearly in the discretion of the court to allow expenses for a reasonable number of witnesses, the same to be paid in the same manner as the Government witnesses, and he stated he would decide in chambers as to the number of witnesses to be allowed. Upon the question of assignment of counsel to assist the defendant, the Judge stated he would defer the matter until after consulting with Mr. Scoville.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Medical Record to-morrow will publish an editorial upon Giteau's mental condition, expressing the opinion that he cannot be considered irresponsible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The new cabinet appointments engross attention here, and speculation concerning them is rife, but very little is known concerning them. The general impression is that the nominations will not be sent to the senate until Monday, and President Arthur has intimated as much, so it is said. Republican senators are as much in the dark as anybody else in regard to the cabinet. There seems to be no doubt that Gov. Morgan of New York, has been offered the treasury portfolio, and that he once declined it. He has been urged by many to reconsider his declination, but whether he has actually done so or not is not known here outside of the President and those in his immediate confidence. In the treasury department and among its highest officials it is believed that Morgan has consented, and will be appointed. Morgan is interested, however, in a firm which imports sugar, and he would be compelled to abandon that. That Lincoln will remain in the cabinet is generally conceded, but it is said he will not retain the war department. There is a report that he will be made Attorney General. One of the present cabinet is authority for the statement that General Longstreet will be a member of the new cabinet. If he goes in it will be as secretary of the navy. James will remain at the head of the post office department, for a time at least. General Grant arrived here this evening, and has seen the president. He is supposed to know the cabinet slate, but he keeps that knowledge to himself. A prominent stalwart politician, who has seen Grant since his arrival, says he warmly favors the appointment of Conkling as a member of the new cabinet. There are many who believe that Conkling will go into the cabinet, and among the number are not a few Republican senators. The feeling on this subject here is such that it would not cause surprise to read Conkling's name among the nominations when they are made public. So far as the facts concerning this branch of the subject can be obtained, it appears that Conkling himself is the only obstacle to his appointment. It is said that the president would willingly appoint him, and has asked the latter to accept, but that Conkling declined. It is thought that probably Gen. Grant comes on some mission connected with this matter, and that possibly he brings information of Conkling's acceptance.

About 8 o'clock this evening General Grant left Gen. Beale's residence in a carriage. He drove by, took up Senators Logan and Cameron, and drove to the President's residence. Shortly after, another carriage, containing Senators Allison and Edmunds, arrived at the President's residence, and those gentlemen have been closeted with the president all evening, probably in relation to the forthcoming cabinet. They are all stalwarts, and the supposition is that they are being consulted as to the cabinet. Gen. Grant favors the appointment of Gen. Beale as secretary of war, and it is reported that Lincoln is to be transferred to the attorney generalship. Probably Beale is to succeed him.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 21.—Professor King's balloon, which went up from Chicago last Thursday evening, came down on the Flambeau river, in Chippewa county, in this state, on Friday, Oct. 14, and King and his companion, after groping through forests and swamps, have reached the city of Chippewa falls in safety, but ragged, dirty and almost starved.

After leaving Chicago the balloon moved westerly for a short time, then, rising to a higher current, became for a time becalmed; then in the night again moved southwesterly, but when over Peoria, Ill., changed its course to northwesterly, and sailed rapidly onward until, the gas becoming exhausted, it came down in a forest swamp in Chippewa county, on Friday.

There is a long and wordy story about it all, but this is all there is of it. There were no exciting incidents until the balloon reached terra firma, and then the question was how to reach civilization. For two days they couldn't find any human habitation, and it took them two days more to reach Chippewa Falls, the nearest railroad or telegraph point.

Professor King is now at this place. The balloon landed on Friday night, 65 miles up the river from this point. The aeronauts were two days in working their way to a human habitation, and it has been impossible to reach a railway or telegraph station until now, owing to the impassability of the roads, which is due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented fall rains.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—A special to the Wisconsin, from Chippewa Falls, says Prof. King and companion, of the lost balloon, have arrived there safe and well. The balloon landed in the wilderness 65 miles north of Chippewa Falls, in Barron county, last Friday, and the men were two days in making their way to habitations.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 21.—The official count of the Hamilton county votes at the last election has just been concluded, and shows a total vote for Foster, Republican, for Governor, 28,611; Bookwalter, Democrat, 25,060; Foster's majority, 3,551. The majorities of the other state officers are: Richards, Lt. Governor, 1,789; Longworth, Supreme Judge, 4,795; Nash, Attorney General, 3,463; Turney, Treasurer, 3,604; Paul, Board of Public Works, 3,496. There is no change in the county officers, as previously reported. Devereux, the only Democrat elected on the legislative ticket, defeated Robert Harlan, republican by 332 votes. Ludlow, temperance candidate for Governor, received 487 votes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The New York Tribune's correspondent thus describes the closing scenes at Yorktown yesterday: "At 5 o'clock, just as the sun is sinking behind the Yorktown bluffs, the British flag is shown on the fore of the Trenton and a gun is fired. Instantly other ships run up the same colors, and gun answers gun along the line. The echoes are tossed to and fro between York and Gloucester shores. From the grassy slopes of the old fortifications, and from the distant camps down the river, come answering explosions, telling that the army joins the navy in this unusual and graceful act of courtesy toward the mother country. Now the yards are manned, and a final salute is given the American flag, in which the two French ships join, and so with a hearty greeting to Great Britain, against whose arms and fleets America's hostile guns clamored for liberty and independence a hundred years ago, and to Queen Victoria, who has in this time of sorrow won new title to the loving respect of every American heart, the centennial of the great victory at Yorktown ends."

A SCENE similar to the oil excitement in Pennsylvania recently took place in Missouri. A farmer put down a drive-well at his place, and the first liquid he struck was not water, but the very finest old whisky. The news spread. Everybody in the region flocked to the place, and land in the vicinity went up to \$100,000 an acre. A vein of good, reliable whisky on a Missouri farm is a property the value of which is not easily computed. By and by an old settler remembered that twenty years before the steamer Arabian sank in the Missouri river with 600 barrels of whisky on board. This explained the phenomenon. The current of the river went on changing, and where the whisky laden steamer sank is now dry land, and the long-forgotten wreck lies buried in forty feet of soil. —Poria Journal.

FACTS THAT WE KNOW. If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases that have completely cured, and that where all other medicines have failed. No other remedy can show half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that King's New Discovery will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung disease, if you will call at Hubbard & Swearingin's drug store, you can get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for \$1.

Mrs. Grindol, at her boarding house No. 11 West Main street, can furnish board and rooms by the day or week for a few more boarders; fare good, and price very reasonable.

March 5—dwt

It will pay you to examine the large stock of Hosiery and Gloves just received by Bosch & McReynolds.

Oct. 18—dwt

THE Chicago Journal says: "This will be the greatest year in the era of railroad building in the history of this country. 1872 was a wonderful year in this respect, having witnessed the laying of 5,147 miles of track; but up to the present time in 1881, with two and a half months still remaining, 5,340 miles have been laid. Railroads in this country will soon be as plenty as common roads, if we continue to 'push things' a few years longer at this rate."

New Jersey Premium Wine.

Physicians state that the Port Wine that took the premium at the Centennial, produced and offered for sale by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, is a wine that can be safely used for medicinal purposes, being pure and free from medication, and is more reliable than any other Port Wines. It is especially recommended for weakly females and the aged. The deep color is from the brown stone shale rock on which the grapes are grown, which is rich in iron. For sale by W. C. Armstrong.

MISS LOUISE MONTAGUE, who will be remembered as Forepaugh's alleged \$10,000 beauty, is in Louisville seeking a greenback bail for her business. The fair Louise was slightly injured last September in a railroad accident at Bowling Green, since which occasion she has failed to shine as the prime attraction of Forepaugh's street parade. This, she says, is owing to certain personal hurts and bruises, which have marred, disfigured and otherwise injured her as to person and pocket in the sum of \$5,000, all of which she demands as a compromise from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

A Fine Display of New Goods at Bear & Klein's Fashion Emporium.

While passing No. 23 East Main street, this forenoon, the attention of our reporter was attracted to a magnificent display of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, Notions, Novelties, etc., on sale at Bear & Klein's popular emporium of fashion. The new millinery goods have just been received, and it's no wonder that the ladies flock to the store to inspect an buy. In addition to the regular goods, the firm has a full line of Germantown Yarns and Zephyrs, Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Children's Cloaks and Hoods, Union Suits for children, and many other varieties, besides innumerable novelties in the millinery line that must be seen to be appreciated. The ladies of the firm specially desire all their lady friends to give them an early call. No trouble whatever to show goods. Miss McAlister, late of Chicago, who is one of the very best trimmers in the West, is in the employ of Bear & Klein. Remember the place, No. 23 East Main street.

Sept. 28—dwt

RADCLIFF & BULLARD, dealers in all kinds of Coffins, Caskets and Robes; prices ranging from the cheapest to the most expensive. For the use of small white hearse in the city only \$5.00. We guarantee satisfaction to all who will favor us with their work. Night calls left at the New Denning Hotel, or at our place of business, southwest corner of old square, Decatur, Ill., will receive our prompt personal attention.

Sept. 17—dwt

We keep everything in our line; low shoes, high shoes, big shoes, little shoes, broad shoes, narrow shoes, fine shoes or coarse shoes; and if you want any other kind of a shoe we will order it for you. We aim to please. Call and see us.

dwt

BARBER & BAKER

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the city council at its next regular meeting, November 7th, 1891, for a license to retail spirituous liquors in a house situated on the east half of lot number one (1), block six (6), Allen, McFerry and Co.'s Addition to the city of Decatur, and building being owned by James Keefe.

Oct. 22—dwt

GEORGE W. KRAFT.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will make application to the city council of Decatur at its next regular meeting, November 7th, 1891, for a license to retail spirituous liquors in the room immediately north of the office of the New Denning Hotel, situated on lot 14, in Block 3, Old Town of Decatur, in a building owned by J. W. Priest.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 21, 91. G. A. SELLER.

FURNITURE!

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS

PARLOR SUITES,

BED-ROOM SETS,

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

LOOKING GLASSES,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS

HULL'S VAPOR STOVES

The Best Summer Stove ever made.

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.

The most desirable patterns.

BASE BURNERS,

NEW STYLES.

In fact, almost everything you may want for House-keeping.

If you would secure Bargains in any goods I keep, please call at the Mammoth Stores of

R. LIDDLE,

Court House Block.

Decatur, Ill. Aug. 17, 1901—dwt

LADIES
Who do not wish any
DRY GOODS THIS FALL!
had better not come in our house; or if they have to come in, had better leave their pocket-books at home, for the

BIG STOCK OF PRETTY GOODS JUST IN
has already caused quite a commotion.
We saw a man's mother-in-law SMILE that had not smiled for five years, and all her friends thought "she'd never smile again." She had not looked at our Cheap Goods over two hours, either. They (the goods) "are too sweet to live."

F. L. HAYS & CO.
In Every Department.
BARGAINS!
GRAND OPENING!
ELEGANT DISPLAY
DRY GOODS!

Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Ticks, Denims, Canton Flannels, Cheviots, Wool Flannels,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
Corsets, Cloaks,
Dolmans, Circulars,
Blankets, Quilts,
Shawls, Skirts,
Crochet and Knit Goods,
Ladies' & Men's Underwear
GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
In almost Unlimited Variety.

Mon's Unlaundried Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods of all kinds a Specialty.
For VARIETY, QUALITY and EXCEEDING LOW PRICES,
our Stock is Unexcelled.
A Thorough Examination Respectfully Solicited.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES.
BIG 18 Cheap Store.
MERCHANT ST.
Oct. 9—dwt
SOL. MORITZ & CO.
We carry the Largest Assortment of
Watches, Clocks!
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
And NOVELTIES in our line in Decatur. Our stock this fall is VERY LARGE, and embraces many Styles found nowhere else in this city.

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST
And all Goods sold will be
Guaranteed Just as Represented.
Do not buy anything in our line until you have seen our stock and learned our prices.

W. R. ABBOTT & Co.,
DECATUR'S RELIABLE JEWELERS.
Oct. 30, 1901—dwt

The Daily Republican.
SATURDAY
CITY D
LUSCA BAKER
E. D. BAKER
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OTTO E. CURTIS & CO.,
LEADING JEWELERS,
 17 EAST MAIN ST., DECATUR, ILL.
 HAVE THE LATEST PATTERNS OF SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in the market, and are prepared to fit ANY ONE'S EYES PERFECTLY.

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PUBLIC office is hereby given to all persons who have claims against the estate of Martin Perlemy, dec'd, to do the same for adjudication and with them to make return to the County Court of this county, to be holden at the Court House of this County, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1861, using the first day of said term.

DECATUR, 31st Oct. A. D. 1861.
J. H. BROWN, Executor.

Oct. 5-14w

MRS. M. L. CAIN will receive pupils for

Dramatic Reading, Oratory and Voice Culture.

Communicate by mail, or call personally, at her residence, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 45 South Water street, terms and conditions upon application. Special attention to those who desire to learn Christian Hymns.

A. D. 1861—32mo.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons who are indebted to the estate of Martin Perlemy, dec'd, to appear at the next regular meeting, November 7th, A. D. 1861, to do the same for adjudication and with them to make return to the County Court of this county, to be holden at the Court House of this County, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1861, using the first day of said term.

DECATUR, 31st Oct. A. D. 1861.
J. H. BROWN, Executor.

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